10: Schumacher--222 T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 114

...My information about the lowland area of Formosa is rather general...for my study was made at the time of a rebellion...

10: Schumacher--222-223 T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans-1-2
116, 241, 311, 727

In the north of Formosa are cultivated a variety of products. The region from Kelung to Tamsui is the section that has most definitely been under the influence of Europeans because it is close to the port of Tamsui and the main settlement of the Europeans in Tuatutia. Here in the north all available land is utilized. The industrious people have even turned slopes into productive agricultural land. Yet only rice is cultivated on a large scale although there are indications that at one time in the past other less common products must have been grown. During war time [MC: 1895?] the sugar-cane fields were furrowed and ruined and the tea plantations were neglected. The land as far as Gosche is mainly used for fields of indigo and sweet potatoes; batatas and rice are rare. The region as far as Tschanghua, on the other hand, [223] is claimed almost exclusively by rice culture. It has escaped the destructive instinct of the Japanese because the Japanese troops wear straw sandals on their marches and would have dirtied their feet with mud and walked them sore on the irrigated rice fields; this would have been a definite impediment although it would not actually have been a danger. Economically the most valuable and the most beautiful part of Formosa extends from Tschang-hua to about 20 kilometers beyond Kia-y. The palm groves are rather clear in some sections and here one finds many remnants of protective shelters against the tropical sun where formerly the most precious products were cultivated. Here and there palm groves are lacking. It seems that for the last ten years the Chinese in these districts have confined themselves to a cultivation of rice or sugar-cane, because they required less capital and less

labor. In view of the political uncertainty and the greed of the mandarins it did not seem advisable to invest large sums for the cultivation of plants of the optimum state.

10: Schumacher--223 T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 133

The torrential waters that come down from the mountains flow between Tamsui and Sin-tschu into the river system of the Tamsui which is controlled in various places and is nearly everywhere navigable for junks. In the rainy seasons the rushing Tyka river flows through hard areas of gravel between Sin-tschu and Gosche, but during the dry period its water is diverted into twenty-two shallow creeks and the bed of the river can be crossed on horseback without any danger. The sister-streams Ponkam and Lokkang flow from Tschang-hua to Kia-y; I assume their relationship from the fact that the right bank of the Lokkang and the left bank of the Ponkam are high and that they seem to constitute water-sheds. Between the Ponkam and Lokkang eighteen more or less connected river courses are found, e. g., we have here a system of crossing streams. In contrast to the Tyka they carry water at all times and, with the exception of the Ponkam, after rains they can be crossed on foot or on horseback; but in the rainy seasons they rise and flood all the intermediary land. Beyond Kia-y at almost completely regular intervals of ten kilometers smaller or larger independent creeks are found; neither are they torrential nor do they present special dangers or impediments. All these brooks and streams flow rapidly and partly forcefully over the firm, rocky ground.

10: Schumacher--223 [2] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 351, 361, 764

The Chinese villages in the lowland plain are mostly hidden in bamboo jungles. Some of them are situated at the foot of mountain spurs where they are well protected against the weather. They are surrounded by burial grounds and enclosed within high brick walls. Wide and swampy ditches gird these unimpressive places, whose inhabitants make a meager living. But for centuries the Chinese have preserved the ruins and trash with sentimental care.

10: Schumacher--223 [3] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 312

A good deal of stagnant water is found in all villages. Wells are located close to the dwellings which can thus easily be reached by the bacteria. The water of the wells is ordinarily clear but contains such a high percentage of animal salts that they are rendered unhealthy and disgusting.

10: Schumacher--223 [4] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 164, 175

I want to state that the extremely high mortality rate among the Chinese and the Japanese is not due to unalterable circumstances. The Japanese, to quote some figures, lost 66% of their men in the course of the campaign, who were simply victims of disease. The Japanese guard division left the rough climate of Korea in the spring equipped with winter-uniforms. This factor, combined with a scarcity of provisions following the capture of Kelung, resulted in a period of terrible suffering for the division. In spite of it all the men tried to deal with a task that was beyond their powers at this state of the game. Weakened by fevers, hunger, dysentery and long marches, the group had advanced to Tschang-hua, but was in such a pitiful condition that cholera, plague, elefantiasis, and small pox found easy victims.

10: Schumacher--223 [5] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 164, 361, 364

The origin, spread, and finally the endemic occurrence of illnesses are favored among the Chinese of Formosa by the layout of their towns, villages and dwellings. Nearly all the settlements have grown up in depressions which could be fed but not drained. It is true that sewers are found in all large settlements; they receive dirty water but there is no outlet for it. The water is left to evaporate and naturally infects the air. The sewers are deep ditches occupying the entire width of the narrow alleys; they are lined with tiles or planks. Add to that the fact that the Chinese are not very much concerned with bodily cleanliness, that individuals are not segregated in any way from a large group of people, that there is continued contact even at the time of contagious epidemics, and that they do not receive any medical attention, and then it becomes obvious that the origin of many illnesses should not simply be attributed to the climate of the island.

10: Schumacher--223-224 T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 132

The climate of Formosa has not always been so dangerous as it is nowadays but conditions have become much worse. If a change has been brought about it should also be possible to find means to render it more bearable again. The sudden drop in temperature during the early hours of the morning is, however, [224] most dangerous and this problem can be solved only by a suitable method of house construction and manner of living.

10: Schumacher--224 T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 241, 312

It has been mentioned that the agricultural population of Formosa is almost exclusively concerned with the cultivation of rice. It is indeed, the extensive cultivation of this product that has changed the character of the climate of Formosa. All the land utilized by rice fields is repeatedly flooded and very ingenious systems have been devised to assure an even distribution of the regularly flowing water of irrigation. The water trickles along in the most intricately arranged channels and often hydraulic engines are used in order to direct the water from one field to another. This continues until the heat of the sun has done away with all of it and the humidity of the air has been increased considerably. The Chinese bring all their manure and refuse to the area surrounding their settlements and therefore the air is most unhealthy and dangerous right there.

10: Schumacher--224[2] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 231

An interesting element is the assimilation of the domestic animals. Besides the water-buffalo, which looks rather antediluvian, and the Australian cattle which were imported not too long ago, goats, pigs, and last but not least dogs, ought to be mentioned. It is a question whether it is due to the climate and the soil consistency of Formosa or to the purity of breeding that all the goats, pigs, and dogs and also the buffaloes are black. And even in their build the domestic animals of Formosa resemble one another, owing to their square, thickset forms and their short, stout legs.

10: Schumacher--224 [3] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 361

Of the purely Chinese towns of Formosa the sea-port of Lokkang should be given the first place from the economic point of view. Lokkang is located approximately half way down the western coast of Formosa on almost the same parallel as Tschang-hua. Its hinterland is very extensive and extremely fertile. Lokkang is not only the most prosperous of the Chinese towns, but I am also inclined to give it first place from the point of view of hygienic and sanitary conditions. Lokkang is situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, sloping down towards it and to the sea which washes its beaches and receives refuse just like the Lokkang river.

10: Schumacher--224 [4] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 175, 226, 505

The Chinese fishermen of Lokkang are born on their boats and probably have never set foot in a town. They must be the direct descendants of the dangerous and powerful pirates who even hundreds of years ago were forbidden to enter Chinese ports and rivers. Now they are poverty stricken and on the way to becoming extinct because it is not quite so simple to seize ocean liners made of iron and steel as it was to catch barges and galleys. Now they sail along the coasts with their junks and pick up freight which must be unloaded the next day if they are eager to make a business of freight transportation. Carried by the flood they continue these voyages until the storm throws them on the beach or casts them adrift on the open sea where the waves are more regular than near the shallow shores, but still high enough to embrace the junks and to crush them like rotten match-boxes.

10: Schumacher--224 [5] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 101, 144 Chin-hoan

So far it has not been undisputably established to which population group the Tschin-Huan belong; they live in the almost inaccessible mountains of Formosa.

10: Schumacher--224 [6] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 141 Chin-hoan

The Tschin-Huan are tall people with good physiques. Their skin is not so dark as that of the Hacca [MC: Formosans of Chinese origin, originally from Kwangtung province] or the Peyo-Huan who live at the foot of the mountains.

10: Schumacher--224 [7] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 144 Pepo-hoan

The latter [MC: Peyo-Huan] seem to be products of cross-breeding between the Chinese and Tschin-Huan. Especially in the north of the island, they are the intermediate between the Chinese and the Formosans of the mountains.

10: Schumacher--224 [8] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 141 Chin-hoan

The facial expression of the men of the Tschin-Huan resembles that of the coarser types of the Indians of Arizona...

10: Schumacher--224 [9] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 302 Chin-hoan

The Tchin-Huan men wear their hair bobbed.

10: Schumacher--224 [10] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 171, 291 Chin-hoan

The clothing of the Tschin-Huan men consists of skins and jackets of the Chinese fashion made from pineapple or nettle fibers.

10: Schumacher--224-225 T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 141, 171, 562 Chin-hoan

The women can hardly be distinguished from the Chinese owing to the similarity of the shape of their faces, their delicate build, and their lighter skin. [225] In married life they claim a privileged position exactly like the Chinese women.

10: Schumacher--225 T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 171, 548 Chin-hoan

Village prostitutes or haischa are completely lacking among the Tschin-Huan in contrast to all the other population elements of Formosa.

10: Schumacher--225 [2] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 101 Chin-hoan

Many scholars, and especially members of the Academy of Science of San Francisco which had sent a fieldworker to Formosa, hold the opinion that the Tschin-Huan comprise various tribes.

10: Schumacher--225 [3] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 622, 628 Chin-hoan

In order to settle their disputes the Tschin-Huan elect chiefs and otherwise they maintain a continuous feud.

10: Schumacher--225 [4] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 596, 621

The Chinese live very much secluded by families, even in large towns, and have contact with other family units only through the official mediation of the head of each group concerned.

10: Schumacher--225 [5] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 342, 352 Chin-hoan

The dwellings of the inhabitants of the mountains are made of lattice frames and have either thatched or shingle roofs. In many instances they display a coating of mud plaster both on the inside and outside. The ground plan of every house contains three equally large rooms without window openings; they are connected by means of hanging doors. Along the rear walls raised sleeping benches are arranged in accordance with the Chinese pattern. The center room ordinarily contains a table with high chairs. Simple pottery of burnt clay can be seen standing on shelves and on the floors.

10: Schumacher--225 [6] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 342, 252, 354, 251 Chin-hoan

The third room [MC: of the Tschin-Huan dwelling] is almost completely dark and is used for the storage of products of the fields and the entrance section is used as a fireplace. Otherwise it is likely that meals were prepared over open fires, in earthenware pans made by the inhabitants, or iron pots that must have been introduced from the outside.

10: Schumacher--225 [7] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 133, 311

Hitherto scholars have started with the assumption that the entire eastern coast of Formosa was occupied by a single mountain chain. This is by no means the case, but a large and fertile plain stretches between the two parallel mountain ranges in the east of the island, and sugar-cane and rice are grown on the inner one of the two chains which has been cleared for this purpose.

10: Schumacher--225 [8] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 241, 314, 438 Chin-hoan

The inhabitants of the mountains subsist mainly by agriculture, hunting, the sale of camphor wood and the trade of camphor. The latter is obtained by means of extraction with water and a very simple system of distillation.

10: Schumacher--225 [9] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 228

Along the western coast of Formosa, thousands of Chinese make a living by ocean fishing and the cultivation of oysters. The cultivation of oysters is carried on partly on rocks and partly on bamboo poles laid out. It is said that the income is almost a [illegible]llion Mark annually.

10: Schumacher--225 [10] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 135, 214, 823

In the north of Formosa, sulphur is cut in large blocks. In the center of the island (Kagee) considerable coal seams are found and the same is true of the northern region around Kelung. The Su-ao river carried gold dust together with rubble as it flows down from the mountains, but the Chinese do not attribute special importance to the gold of the stream. Their interest in camphor is much greater.

10: Schumacher--225 [11] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 433

An English company offered the Japanese only 16 million Mark for the camphor monopoly exclusive of the high export duties; in reality the export value of the camphor forests, according to findings of the Chinese custom authorities, amounts to an export value of 1, 200, 000 Mark annually or represents a capital value of 25 million Mark.

10: Schumacher--225 [12] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 175, 652

Ten months after completion of the conquest of Formosa, the Japanese colonial budget showed an income of sixteen million Mark from the island at a time when no capital whatsoever had been invested... There can be no doubt that within the period of ten months mentioned Japan extended its control quite arbitrarily; and the mere sum of 16 million Mark that was added to the Japanese treasury proves the inexhaustible wealth of Formosa.

10: Schumacher--225 [13] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 177, 361 Chin-hoan

At first I was unable to judge from the type of settlements of the inhabitants of the mountains as to whether they were imitating the Chinese of the lowland plain, or whether their ancestors had known this type of settlement before they came to Formosa.

The great advantages which this form of settlement offers to the individual families are based on such thoughtful principles that they cannot have been discovered by people who were just turning to agriculture.

10: Schumacher--225-226 T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 174, 311 Chin-hoan

The scattered location of the cultivated fields belonging to one family insures them to the largest possible degree against damages from rains, insects, plagues, storms which might affect single units of cultivated land.

Furthermore we know that all groups of people who on their own instigation changed to agriculture began work on a few small plots which happened to be most conveniently at hand for them. [226] Our ethnographers can tell us with complete certainty from the traces of all the demarkation lines whether settled tribes or nomads were the first to cultivate the land.

I follow their ideas when I come to the conclusion that the inhabitants of the mountains cannot be the indigenous population of Formosa. Nowadays this idea seems to be gaining some ground with the Japanese explorers and scholars in whose background the Europeans function as counselors and directing forces.

10: Schumacher--226 T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 171, 174, 301 Chin-hoan

If we believe that the inhabitants of the mountains came to Formosa at a later time and were driven to the mountains by the natives they met at the time of their arrival, Chinese fanaticism would not have allowed them time to familiarize themselves with the Chinese system of economy. Both Chinese and Japanese priests following the field armies have unanimously assured me, after long questioning, that the Tschin-Huan have continued to be Brahmans until this very day and I now face the question of whether they are of Malayan or Mongolian descent. The mere fact that their hair-dress is different from that of the Chinese does not prove that they are not "Chinese". For the pigtail is not exclusively a Chinese characteristic.

Their dress, their houses and their manner of living is different from that of the Chinese; together with the fact that they are Brahmans, this may lead us to the assumption that at some time in the past they immigrated from India. But after all were not some of the Chinese Brahmans before the time of Buddha?

10: Schumacher--226 [2] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 174 Chin-hoan

The inhabitants of the mountains lived for centuries by themselves, completely secluded, because they did not share the material interests of the Chinese and because the climatic differences between the mountains and the lowland plains are so great that frequent changes proved truly detrimental and thus made contacts practically impossible.

10: Schumacher--226 [3] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 171, 174, 412

Several of the objects which I brought down from the mountains were thought to be old Chinese things even by some of the Chinese priests. I would not let the Chinese lie to me under any circumstances and asked them for proof of their statements, and they showed me pictures of objects on old temple decorations which showed definite similarity with my originals in spite of the fact that they had been strongly affected by the weather. I am referring to bamboo rakes, a wooden sprinkler which can be used simultaneously on two rows of plants in the field, and a device for lifting a primitive lamp of clay.

Is it not possible that the inhabitants of the mountains have, in the course of time, forgotten the things that keep them from being stamped as completely Chinese in the same manner as they adopted the elements which they have in common with the Chinese? In short, why would it not be possible that these inhabitants of the mountains be Chinese who have emigrated from the Chinese mainland and come to Formosa, where they found a new homeland and settled in the fresh air of the mountains.

10: Schumacher--226 [4] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 314

Many mountain spurs branch off the large inner mountain chain in the direction of the ocean. At one time all these heights were covered with camphor forests which were mostly exploited by the Chinese but partly by the Europeans. Today camphor is found only in the principal mountains and the increased demand for this valuable article of trade has induced the Chinese to search for new camphor forests.

10: Schumacher--226 [5] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 266, 582, 609, 721 Chin-hoan

The Chinese who thus penetrated into the mountain regions [MC: in search of camphor] may have met the earlier inhabitants of these areas as enemies, and from the initial disputes, all kinds of other difficulties could develop. It is reported, for instance, that the inhabitants of the mountains, who are naturally shy, obtain courage by catching Chinese persons and eating their livers raw. Furthermore, it is said that under penalty of death, the aborigines are forbidden to marry before they have killed seven Chinese and have proof of their deaths.

10: Schumacher--226 [6] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 411, 531, 285 Chin-hoan

A European had a good deal to tell from the time he spent in the mountains of Formosa. He mentioned fine matting, surprisingly beautiful carved work, gold ingots, and poisoned arrows.

10: Schumacher--226 [7] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 273, 721 Chin-hoan

Another man who had spent quite some time in the mountains of Formosa told me that he and two of the chiefs had drunk to one another. On that occasion he had to take off some of his clothes and his back was rubbed with mutton fat, while he and his co-drinkers, and the others present, drank some intoxicating beverage out of the crania of some Chinese. I myself can only repeat that the inhabitants of the mountains appeared to me as peaceful and almost shy people and that I had no occasion whatsoever to get a glance of anything which would have incited the most vivid imagination to present such confusing statements.

10: Schumacher--226 [8] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 131, 133

Strategically Formosa is highly significant because from here insuperable obstacles may be imposed which would prevent passage through the Formosa canal.

On the other hand, Formosa does not have a single port which might serve as a base for maritime operations and which could shelter modern war-ships. Instead it has good natural fortifications which in the north protect the entrance to Kelung and Tamsui and, in the south, that to Takao. In addition the Dutch and the French have built forts in Amping. In case of war it might thus be possible to maintain traffic between Formosa and the Pescadores, or at least it will be facilitated to a great degree. And the Pescadores have a harbor which we should be inclined to judge one of the best and safest of the world.